

Plaza had begun to appear on all buildings and the people were parading through the streets. The word today is that the parks and public squares are crowded and bands are playing patriotic airs.

A despatch published in the Cologne Gazette describes the Russian retreat as a rout. It says that before the general retreat on Monday the Russians sent all the artillery they could move, to the rear. The correspondent adds:

"After the artillery had been sent to the rear the troops became panic-stricken. Wagons and supply trains blocked the roads. Men unhitched horses from these vehicles and galloped away. Generals and other officers were helpless. All units were disbanded and the armies became mobs."

Another despatch says that during the fighting for the town since June 12 the Austrians and Germans killed 60,000 soldiers and took nine guns. It is reported from Vienna that Emperor William has made Archduke Frederick of Austria a Field Marshal in the Russian army. A similar honor has been conferred on Gen. von Mackensen.

Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is an ancient city of 213,000 inhabitants. When the Russians began their great drive at the opening of the war they came upon the city about August 25. It was defended by a ring of forts. It fell on September 3. The Russians promptly installed a government and changed the name of the city to its ancient Polish name of Lwow. It is an important railroad center, one line going north into Russian Poland and the other east to Little Russia. Several smaller lines going south to Strzy and other places. The northern railroad fell into the hands of the Germans when the Russian army took the city. The capture of Lemberg will have no important effect strategically. It is expected that the Russian army will have an important political effect upon the Balkans. It has been announced that Germany will not be content until all Galicia is cleared and Bessarabia is occupied.

DETAILS OF VICTORY.

Vienna Official Statement Tells Story of the Battle.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Vienna, June 23.—The official statement of the last few hours fighting which retained Lemberg to Austria-Hungary are given in an official statement issued to-night by the General Staff. It has been received with great rejoicing at the capital. The statement is as follows:

The northwest and west fronts of Lemberg were occupied by the Russian defensive forces. At 5 o'clock Tuesday morning the Vienna Landwehr stormed the city and the road from Janow to Lemberg. At the same time our troops advanced from the northwest across the heights east of Myzka and the road from Janow to Lemberg. Several breakthroughs before Lysogora Heights.

In the course of the afternoon, while advances were made further in the direction of the town, the remaining works on the northwest and west fronts were captured in a sanguinary fighting. The Russian front was again broken, and the enemy, who suffered heavy losses, was forced to retreat. Our troops pursued the enemy across the heights east and north of the town, crossed south of the Lemberg road to Mikolajow.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the troops of the second army.

Looking toward the east of Rawa, the enemy is retreating and is isolated.

Attacks by the enemy upon the Tere River were repulsed with ease. The enemy has begun a further retreat between the San and the Vistula and in the hilly district of Kielce, everywhere pursuing the same tactics.

ADMIT EVACUATION.

Russians Say Retreat Is Continuing on New Front.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Petrograd, June 23.—The following official statement was issued here today:

Fighting continues in the Shavli region.

South of the Ralwood lakes our troops occupied the village of Konkly yesterday annihilating an entire company of Germans.

Toward Lomza there has been heavy artillery firing.

On the Tansow in the direction of Lublin, we have repulsed attacks to the west of Rawa Ruska. Near the village of Gutazela our horsemen annihilated three companies with the sabre.

On Monday and during the following night we arrested the Austro-German offensive toward Lemberg. The enemy suffering great losses in the course of fruitless attacks near the village of Bzowice and on the River Szwetec, further to the east of the village of Jolke, however, they succeeded in advancing. Consequently on Tuesday our troops evacuated Lemberg and continued their retreat on a new front.

On the Dniester the fighting continued south of Bismilfer, where the Austrians are taking their ground on the left bank of the river.

In the hands of the Dniester we have driven the Austrians from the village of Ulich toward Luk. We have captured 1,000 prisoners.

WILD JOY IN BERLIN.

Press Says News Will Have Great Political Influence.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Berlin, via Amsterdam, June 23.—The celebration of the retaking of Lemberg eclipses in joyousness any that have preceded it since the beginning of the war. The Cologne Gazette, in its comment on the taking of the Galician capital, says it is of incalculable significance and is a link in the chain of the German advance, but that it will have a tremendous influence on the Slavs and Poles.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"The Russian offensive is ended and it may be that the Russian defensive line is now broken."

The *Tagblatt* treats the capture of Lemberg as "merely a satisfactory incident in the operations which will not cease for a single moment."

REJOICING IN VIENNA.

Kaiser Appoints Archduke Frederick Prussian Field Marshal.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Vienna, via Amsterdam and London, June 23.—The newspapers and people of the capital are most enthusiastic over the retaking of Lemberg. It is admitted that the Russian army has been driven and retreated in good order. The Austrians took practically no booty and few prisoners.

It is stated that Emperor Francis Joseph is going to Lemberg to meet Emperor William. The latter has telegraphed Archduke Frederick congratulating him and appointing him a Prussian field marshal. The Sultan of Turkey has telegraphed his congratulations to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Dancer Sues for \$100,000.

Daisy James, a dancer, 652 West 15th street, filed a suit in the Hudson County Circuit Court at Jersey City yesterday for \$100,000 damages against the Lakewood Railroad.

While crossing Greenwood avenue, Orange, on June 10, 1914, she was run down by an automobile and injured so seriously that both her legs had to be amputated.

NAVY YARD DESTROYED BY RAID OF ZEPPELINS

Great Armstrong Works at South Shields Demolished by Recent Aircraft Attack—Seventeen Persons Killed and Many Injured, Germans Assert.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Overseas News Agency issues a despatch from Christiania saying that several Zeppelins raided South Shields, England, on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday (probably June 15-16) and dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works which destroyed the navy yards and arsenal. The damage is said to have been enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured. News of the raid reached Christiania by the steamer Iotum.

It is likely that this message refers to the raid over the north-east coast of England on Tuesday night last week. The raiders permitted only the most meagre account of the raid, permitting, however, announcement that sixteen persons were killed and forty wounded.

BIG RAID EXPECTED.

Previous Visits Intended to Develop Attack.

Special Correspondence to The Sun. London, June 23.—Since the first raid over London a week ago yesterday Zeppelins have been making almost nightly visits to some part of the country. The war authorities have at last decided to allow no information of any kind to be given until all is cleared and Bessarabia is occupied.

The short official statements which have been issued by the War Office state that Zeppelins appeared on the east coast, dropped bombs and killed and injured a few people, doing little material damage, as all the press is allowed to say. These raids are believed to be really reconnaissance with the object of charting the sky. At a distance of 100 miles it is not difficult for an aircraft to know exactly where it is or what place lies beneath it; observations are taken such as they are taken at night.

London, of course, is taken to be the target.

DISTORTED POPE'S WORDS, IS CHARGE

Paris Report of Interview With Pontiff May Be Repudiated.

ITALY MAKES DENIAL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Rome, June 23.—The Sun's correspondent in Rome, who has received the official denial of the recent interview with the Pope, printed in a Paris paper, is inevitable, because the interview, as reported in the print, is a distortion of the Pope's words. The denial will not be forthcoming until the text of the interview reaches London.

Meanwhile a member of the Pope's entourage has told The Sun's correspondent that the Pope wants the press to explain and justify the attitude of the Holy See, which is well known from repeated public utterances and official documents.

He added, however, that an arbitrary attempt to find hidden meanings in the Pope's conversation during private audiences is a most deplorable mistake. Impressions which are not always eradicated by official denials.

AUSTRIA IS BLAMED.

Italy Says Law of Guarantees Is Strictly Upheld.

PARIS, June 24.—The following note from an official source in Rome has been given to the press in the Italian capital, according to the Havas Agency's Rome correspondence.

"A French newspaper has published an account of an interview attributed to the Pope, who is said to say that as a result of the war the law of Guarantees in Italy is in reality suspended."

"Now as to Italy. From the declaration of the Pope to correspond freely with the press, the Pope has given precise instructions were given to the censors of foreign mails that all letters of the Pope or for the Pope and to the Holy See of Italy be sent by the Holy See might be immediately transmitted to the addressees."

"These dispositions were extended also to the correspondence of the different congregations—the penitentiary, the consistory, the holy office, &c. Among all the hundreds of letters received and sent from the Holy See only were opened by error—none addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the penitentiary. The two letters were sent to the foreign country, but from the Italian war zone."

"An order also was given to the censor in the war zone to pass freely correspondence to the Holy See or sent by it. The order was scrupulously applied."

"Correspondence directed by the Holy See to Austria-Hungary was punctually sent via Switzerland, but it was Austria-Hungary which did not want to receive it. Two stamped letters from the Secretary of State, one of which was addressed to Monsignor Scapellato, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, and which had been promptly sent to Austria, were returned with the declaration written on the envelope that they were rejected by Austria as coming from a country at war."

"There can be no doubt as to the steps taken with regard to these letters, because they bear the stamp of the Zurich post office, which shows that Italy sent no representative at the Vatican."

BELIEVES IT AUTHENTIC.

Paris Catholic Press Accepts Report of Pope's Sentiments.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Paris, June 23.—The official Roman Catholic organ of the Empire, the *Univers*, reproduces the entire interview with the Pope as it was published in *La Liberte*, evidently accepting it as authentic.

"Our readers will read and ponder the pontifical words with the sentiments due to so august a speaker, not forgetting to place themselves in the point of view of the head of the universal church, remembering that France has a portion of the money and left the city."

"We believe the interview to be authentic with reservations in regard to certain details."

The French clerical press generally

BEACH STORMING OF MALBORGHETTO

Italians, After Battering Down Defences, Move On the City From All Sides.

FALL SEEMS IMMINENT

PARIS, June 23.—The Italians have taken all the defenses surrounding Malborghetto and are now storming the town itself, according to a despatch from Laibach, Austria, arriving here by way of Geneva.

Malborghetto, which was heavily fortified, has been the objective of an Italian army slowly advancing along the railroad to Tarvis for a month. The Italian War Office has announced that the forts had all been demolished several days ago. The fall of the place, which now seems imminent, will go a long way toward clearing the road to Tarvis, through which one of the main railways from Trieste to the interior of the empire runs.

The despatch says that the fighting has been a very bitter character in the evening and that the Austrians are offering strong resistance.

The same despatch says Austrian reinforcements have stopped the Italian advance at Caporetto and that 30,000 Austrians who detached from the Terzova forest are now marching against the Italian positions north of Trieste.

At present the Zeppelin, remaining for the most part at a height of 10,000 or 11,000 feet, seems to be fairly accurate in its aim. The Zeppelin, putting her tail down, can soar aloft at a great speed, whereas the aeroplane must fly in a cork-screw route and has no hope of overtaking the dirigible.

GERMAN AEROPLANE ARMORED.

Allies Bring Down New Craft Able to Carry Large Gun.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, June 23.—The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Calais telegraphs that a German aeroplane of the newest type has been brought down by anti-aircraft fire. It is very heavily armored and has sufficient lifting power to carry a gun which is almost as big as a cannon.

FLOODS STOP ADVANCE.

Italians on Lower Isonzo Halted in Move Toward Trieste.

Rome, June 23.—The War Office announced yesterday that the Italian advance toward Trieste, which has been stopped by the floods caused by the Austrians, who opened the dikes. The statement follows:

"Enemy activity yesterday was confined to long range artillery fire at several points on the front."

In the Monte Nero zone one of our Alpine battalions encountered yesterday the first of the enemy's new forces recently arrived, probably from Galicia. The Alpine troops attacked and repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses."

Night attacks by infantry were repulsed against our positions at Plava with the most intense rifle fire and the use of hand grenades. All these attacks were repulsed."

On the lower Isonzo we further advanced our occupation of the zone adjacent to the Montefiore canal although sensibly decreasing still, considering the formidable resistance."

An enemy aeroplane dropped several bombs without doing any damage."

SUFFERING IN VENICE.

Lack of Foreign Visitors Causes a Misery Among People.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Paris, June 23.—The Relief Clearing House in Venice has expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Calonne, the French army yesterday repulsed a further section of the second German line."

In Lorraine yesterday saw fresh counterattacks against the positions which we have taken near Leintrey. They were repulsed and we retained all our gains at the same time taking some 100 prisoners."

In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, in the region of Ban-de-Sapt, the enemy yesterday evening, after having thrown nearly 4,000 shells, expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack."

In the region of the Fecht River we have occupied Sondernach, and we have pushed the enemy back to the slopes of the 'Labyrinth'."

TAKE VOSGES HILL.

German Occupies Height Dominating Ban de Sapt Region.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Berlin, June 23.—The following statement was issued at headquarters to-night:

We subjected the fortress at Dunsch and the enemy concentration camps near the villages of Bergues, Hondschoote, Furnes and Cassel to a long range bombardment."

Attacks by the enemy from Givenchy, north of the canal of La Bassée, and from the heights of the Meuse, the start by our artillery. South of Souchez we progressed in trench fighting."

On the heights of the Meuse the French continued their attempts to break through our lines without the slightest result, all attacks being repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. Up to the present we have taken 230 unharmed French prisoners, including three officers, and have captured seven machine guns and twenty-nine mine throwers. Advance post engagements continue east of Lorraine."

In the Vosges we took Hill 631, at Ban de Sapt, which has been considered for hotly for months. This hill was considered the key to the region. We took 135 prisoners, three machine guns and nine mine throwers, as well as much other material."

The enemy's attempt to recapture the position were unsuccessful."

North of Neuville one of our aeroplanes compelled an enemy aeroplane to descend. The French official report that Belgian troops captured a German trench southwest of St. Georges is mere invention."

75'S STOP GERMANS.

French Guns Make Counter Attacks Impossible in North.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, June 23.—A despatch from northern France to the Central News says fierce fighting is in progress on the French front.

"The dominance of French arms," it says, "is definitely assured, and progress, although slow, is uninterrupted. The enemy is expending munitions in great quantities. The French 75's guns have created a veritable inferno, which makes counter attacks impossible."

FRENCH PROGRESS NORTH OF SOUCHEZ

Troops Aiming at Isolation of Important Centre—Repulse Counter Attack.

ALSACE TOWN OCCUPIED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 23.—Further progress by the French troops in the movement designed to envelop Souchez is reported in the communiqué of the War Office issued this evening.

The Germans have apparently switched their offensive from the northern front to the Vosges and the region northwest of Verdun. Very severe fighting is reported in both these districts, where the Germans, after having obtained footholds in the French positions, were driven out by counter attacks."

Pushing on along the branches of the River Fecht, in Alsace, the French have occupied the town of Sondernach, south of Metz, beyond which the Germans several days ago established new lines."

The night communiqué was as follows:

In the region north of Arras nothing has been reported to-day beyond some infantry actions. North of Souchez we have progressed slightly and repulsed a German counter attack. The cannonading in the Angres-Eucire area has not ceased."

Near Berry-au-Bac, at Hill 108, we exploded a mine which formed a crater 35 meters in diameter and severely damaged the German trenches."

In the Champagne, on the Verthe-Basour front, there have been mining operations and a lively bombardment."

On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calenne trench, the enemy made a violent counter attack which gave him possession of his old second line trench. In the afternoon a second German counter attack was repulsed. Taking in our turn the offensive, we obtained a foothold in the second line of the enemy's trenches."

On the edge of Le Preire Wood the enemy bombarded very heavily our positions in the 'quart de reserve' (part of the wood held for reforestation)."

In Lorraine we occupied two of the enemy's fieldworks near Leintrey. We captured some prisoners, including three officers."

In the Vosges storms and a thick fog are reported."

The afternoon communiqué, which told of the occupation of Sondernach, was as follows:

In the region to the north of Arras bombardments have been continued on both sides and lasted throughout the night. The French have expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack."

On the heights of the Meuse, at Calonne, the French army yesterday repulsed a further section of the second German line."

In Lorraine yesterday saw fresh counterattacks against the positions which we have taken near Leintrey. They were repulsed and we retained all our gains at the same time taking some 100 prisoners."

In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, in the region of Ban-de-Sapt, the enemy yesterday evening, after having thrown nearly 4,000 shells, expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack."

In the region of the Fecht River we have occupied Sondernach, and we have pushed the enemy back to the slopes of the 'Labyrinth'."

GERMANS TURN AGAINST JEWS.

Racial Bodies Blamed for War—D'Annunzio Attacked.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, June 23.—Berlin despatches received via Amsterdam say that the Jews of Germany are vigorously protesting against popular manifestations of anti-Semitism.

It is said that at a meeting of the National Defence League in Berlin last week a speaker accused the international Jewish organizations of inciting and starting the war. The accusation was directed especially against D'Annunzio, who, the speaker declared, is a Polish Jew whose real name is Rappaport. He asserted that the Foreign Minister, Sonnino, also a Jew, was mainly responsible for the outbreak of the war in 1914.

These remarks were widely cheered by the audience, who shouted threats against all Jews. The German Jews are accusing the *Kreuzzeitung* and the *Tagblatt* of sympathizing with the anti-Semitic agitation."

The *Reichner Tagblatt* deprecates the agitation and says that the Jews are not to be held responsible for the war. The Jewish soldiers for their bravery in the German army."

SIR EDGAR SPEYER ATTACKED.

British Court to Pass on Right to Privy Counsellorship.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, June 23.—It was moved in the High Court of Justice to-day that Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel be removed from the Privy Council, on the ground that they are not British subjects.

After hearing counsel's arguments and citations from various acts of Parliament it was decided to grant a decree nisi so that the matter might be argued and a decision pronounced."

The court directed all the Privy Council members to observe the order. Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel, the Attorney-General and the clerk of the Privy Council."

Sir Edgar Speyer offered to resign his Privy Councilship a month ago because of much adverse criticism directed against him. Sir Ernest Cassel, on the other hand, refused to resign his position. Since then Sir Edgar has come to this country to escape the treatment to which he was subjected in England."

TO FORCE BRITONS TO SERVE.

Strait Settlements Council Has "Conscription" Proposal.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Singapore, via London, June 23.—A proposal was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements to-day to compel British male residents between the ages of 18 and 55 to serve as volunteers or as civil guards."

GERMAN HATE OF ITALY SHOWN IN REICHSTAG

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Speech Accusing Rome Government of Treachery Causes Shouts of Indignation to Sweep Through the House.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

BERLIN, June 1.—When the Reichstag had been convened for Friday, May 28, at 3 P. M., and when it became generally understood that Von Bethmann-Hollweg would speak on the new Italian declaration, the Reichstag building became the Berlin Mecca for an afternoon. Long before the appointed hour the public swarmed to the Koenigs Platz, a large area of which was kept clear by a cordon of mounted and foot police.

Excitement was in the air. Through the entrances passed hundreds of the fortunate ones holding admittance cards. Members of the feudal aristocracy, country squires and their ladies, capitalists and financiers, the tradesmen and mechanics, officers returned from the front, as also their comrades in arms still in the gala uniform of garrison duty, the world of arts and science, housewives and blooming maidens, actresses and shopgirls—while here and there a wounded and crippled soldier who was respectfully aided to pass through the crowd—all had come for enlightenment at the country's fountain of political wisdom."

At least an hour before the time for the opening of the galleries and boxes were filled with an excited and noisy throng. The diplomatic box was completely occupied, while the gallery of the press was packed to "standing room only."

Each time one of the blue plush portieres on either side of the President's chair was raised a thrill passed through the house. Who is it? Is that the Kaiser? Those who knew, as well as those who did not, were kept busy enlightening their eagerly questioning neighbors."

Some in Field Uniform. The members of the Reichstag in uniform, singly and in twos and threes, some in the field gray uniform of common soldiers, others in the dress uniforms of officers, denoting that they had come from the front; others, again, in business suits and the more fastidious, in elaborate afternoon dress. The elevated seats of the Federal Council were filled. Admiral von Tirpitz, the commander in chief of the navy, and a staff officer, the first to arrive. Notwithstanding the great responsibility resting on his shoulders at present he appeared hale and hearty, carrying a kind of "dickie" bag. Further, there were present Gen. von Jagow, Minister of State; Dr. Lohmann, Minister of Education; Dr. Krueger, Postmaster-General; Dr. Solf, Minister of the Colonies; Dr. Helfferich and Dr. Goebbel, representing the Secretary of War."

Finally there came through from the mysterious entrance in the rear the Imperial Chancellor, a tall, thin, elderly man, dressed in the field gray uniform of a Major of Dragoons, the Chancellor well known to all eyes as the first to arrive. Notwithstanding the great responsibility resting on his shoulders at present he appeared hale and hearty, carrying a kind of "dickie" bag. Further, there were present Gen. von Jagow, Minister of State; Dr. Lohmann, Minister of Education; Dr. Krueger, Postmaster-General; Dr. Solf, Minister of the Colonies; Dr. Helfferich and Dr. Goebbel, representing the Secretary of War."

Without doubting the "bare brain" reports of German atrocities propagated through the English press with the aid of the Kaiser's own propaganda, the Chancellor said that the English papers, at least, had been entirely untrue in their reports of the German atrocities. He said that the English papers, at least, had been entirely untrue in their reports of the German atrocities. He said that the English papers, at least, had been entirely untrue in their reports of the German atrocities."

In plain language Von Bethmann-Hollweg said that the aid of the bribe money of the Triple Entente, a state of mob rule was created and the King of Italy placed before the alternative of the Chamber of Deputies still were opposed to this belligerent cooperation of Italy."

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